UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY
EMERGENCY SERVICES ORGANIZATION
OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY PLAN

ANNEX I

COMMUNICATIONS

March 2000

UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES ORGANIZATION

ANNEX I

COMMUNICATIONS

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UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES ORGANIZATION

ANNEX I

COMMUNICATIONS

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ANNEX I

COMMUNICATIONS

I. GENERAL

Essential to all organizations is an effective communications capability to support their daily operations. In a disaster, these communications systems become critical. The magnitude of a particular emergency situation will determine the degree to which communications systems are utilized.

The San Diego County Operational Area has 18 jurisdictions and many Special Districts which support different communications systems. While all have the telephone and some cellular phones in common, in many cases that is the only common communications capability.

Many of the jurisdictions in the San Diego County Operational Area have moved from high band VHF communications into 800MHz communications. The unincorporated areas and most jurisdictions have joined the new Regional Communications System, a multi-million dollar system which eventually will provide a coordinated communications capability for the San Diego County Operational Area.

In addition, there are two Operational Area alert and warning systems designed to provide our citizens with emergency information. One is the Lifesaving Information For Emergencies (L.I.F.E.) Radio System and the other is EAS, the Emergency Alert System, formerly called the Emergency Broadcast System.

This Annex will address the systems that are currently in existence, and will focus on those radio frequencies and systems that are used for mutual aid and Alert and Warning. This Annex will be updated as new systems come on line.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to describe the Mutual Aid Communications Systems that are currently in place in the San Diego County Operational Area.

III. TYPES OF SYSTEMS

The County of San Diego and many of the jurisdictions within the County have joined the Regional Communications System (RCS). This system is regional in that it provides coverage over the entire San Diego County Operational Area by utilizing trunked 800 MHz frequencies and assigning talkgroups to all participating agencies. The system also provides mutual aid frequencies that can be used to communicate with other agencies if there is a need to coordinate information. Law Enforcement, Fire and EMS are able to talk to each other at the scene without having to rely on third parties or borrowed radios.

A. County Government Communications Systems

1. Local Government

The local Government Communications System is centered at the Sheriff's Communications Center (Station M) and operates on 800 MHz. All County agencies have been assigned talkgroups which allow them to talk to themselves and through the use of mutual aid talkgroups, they can also talk to each other. Some of the County agencies which are on this system include:

a.	Medical Examiner	b.	Parks and Recreation
c.	Building Inspection	d.	Public Works
e.	Environmental Health	f.	Humane Society
g.	Probation	h.	Risk Management
i.	Office of Disaster Preparedness	j.	Animal Control
k.	Emergency Medical Services	l.	HHSA

2. Law Enforcement

The San Diego County Sheriff's Department and some jurisdictions use 800 MHz through the Regional Communication System (RCS). The Cities of San Diego and National City are using 800 MHz frequencies which are not part of the RCS but can be accessed by that system. The California Highway Patrol uses VHF Low Band in the 39 and 42 MHz band. Most of the other agencies are currently using VHF Hi-Band frequencies in the 153.000 to 155.000 MHz range.

While different types of radios and frequencies are used, there are some common frequencies that are at least monitored in the communications centers. There are four common frequencies:

a. CLEMARS- The California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System VHF 154.920

b. NALEMARS- The National Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System 155.475

c. Conventional 800 MHz

   1) CLEMARS

   2) ICALL

As the various law enforcement agencies develop their 800 MHz systems there will be 800 MHz talkgroups established for mutual aid within that spectrum.

When mutual aid is requested and law enforcement units are dispatched from other areas, the RCS can provide patches between talkgroups and conventional 800 MHz and VHF users so that all can communicate.

3. **Fire**

Most of the fire agencies in the San Diego County Operational Area are using the RCS 800 MHz system. National City and San Diego are currently using different 800 MHz systems, but have allowed access to their systems by members of the RCS. The Area Fire Coordinator, the California Department of Forestry, uses VHF Hi-Band as do a few other agencies in the county.

In an incident where mutual aid has been requested, Dispatch will inform the responding strike teams or units what the command frequency will be - either 800 MHz or VHF. Command vehicles in those agencies using any of the 800 MHz systems will also have VHF capability. Mutual Aid talkgroups have been established on 800MHz for the purpose of on-scene and enroute coordination. Orders will be given to the incoming command units on a compatible frequency with the IC and passed to the other members of the strike team by their command on their frequency or talk group.

The control point for integrated communications in the field is ECHO III. ECHO III is actually a two vehicle mobile communications unit, consisting of the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) Communications Van (RACES 1) and a command vehicle owned by the RCS. When the two units meet up at the incident, they become ECHO III. ECHO III has the capability of utilizing almost any VHF frequency or 800 MHz talkgroup as a command channel or Tactical frequency.

ECHO III is requested through and dispatched by the Sheriff's Communications Center to the incident to assign and coordinate radio frequency use, as set forth in the Incident Command System (Ref. Field Operations Guide ICS 420-1).

Communications at the incident are managed through the use of a common communications plan and an incident-based communication center established solely for the use of tactical and support resources assigned to the incident. This includes incident-established radio networks, on-site telephone, public address, and off-site incident telephone/microwave/radio systems.

Some of the 800 MHz users fleet maps will follow this annex as attachments.

RADIO NETWORKS:

Radio networks for large incidents will normally be organized as follows:

Command Net: This net should link: Incident Command with Communication Center, Key staff members, Section Chiefs, Division and Group Supervisors.

Tactical Net: There may be several tactical nets. They may be established around agencies, departments, geographical areas, or even specific functions. The Communications Unit Leader will develop the plan, with cooperation and input from Planning and Operations and the concurrence of Echo I.

Support Net: A support net will be established primarily to handle status and location changes for resources, support requests, and certain other non-tactical or command functions.

Air to Ground Net: A ground-to-air tactical frequency designated, or regular tactical nets may be used to coordinate ground-to-air traffic.

Air-to-Air Net: Air-to-air nets will normally be pre-designated and assigned for use at the incident.

a. System Capability

The system is designed to provide each fire agency with a Local Communications Net, Tactical Frequencies within a Zone, Out-of-Zone Tactical as well as Out-of-Zone Command and a County Mutual Aid Command Net.

b. Communications Plan

Command	Red White	155.085 1154.280	These channels are for Command only. They may be used whenever a command channel is designated and two or more agencies are involved. Echo I will coordinate the usage and will prioritize requests and designate the channels when demand exceeds capacity. A local command channel can be created where two zones combine local dispatch frequencies and designate one for command and the other for dispatch.
Command	Local	Command	This is a new "terminology" within the Communications category. Its implementation will depend on the ability of two or more zones making a determination to utilize one zone's current dispatch frequency to dispatch two or more zones, and utilizing the other as "Local Command". This would provide greater versatility in the communications system.
Optional	Local	Options	Some jurisdictions work in cooperation with their local police departments, or other city administrative departments and may decide to use this radio position for that purpose. Its use is a local determination, only limited by the capability of the individual radio to span the frequency desired.

c. Communication Units

The communication units are responsible for developing plans to make the most effective use of incident assigned communications equipment and facilities; the installation and testing of all communication equipment; supervision and operation of the Incident Communications Center; distribution and recovery of equipment assigned to incident personnel; and the maintenance and on-site repair of communications equipment. The Field Communications Unit (Echo III) has a major responsibility for effective communications planning, due to the potential multi-agency use of ICS. This is especially important in determining required radio nets, establishing interagency frequency assignments, and ensuring that maximum use is made of all assigned communications capability.

To enhance this communications system, the following fixed facilities and mobile units exist within this County.

Echo I:

This Communication Center is located at the California Department of Forestry at Monte Vista and is operated by them. This is the Primary Command and Control Station to coordinate and control the fire mutual aid radio system within the County. It is designed to provide the highest possible radio communications efficiency for the fire services of the County.

Echo II:

This is the emergency back-up center which assures uninterrupted operations of the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid system in the event of a temporary failure of the primary control station (Echo I). There are currently two alternate dispatch centers which can provide a backup capability depending on where in the Operational Area the failure has occurred. One is located at the Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District Dispatch (North County JPA) in Rancho Santa Fe, and the other is located at San Diego City Fire.

Echo III:

This is the Mobile Command Unit which is dispatched to the incident in the field. Upon its arrival, it will be utilized as the Communications Unit for the incident.

TABLE I

RADIO ZONES AND DISPATCH FOR COUNTY-WIDE FIRE RADIO NETWORK SYSTEM

* 800 MHz # VHF

Zone #1	Dispatched By	
Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District/North County Dispatch (JPA)	North County JPA	*
Camp Pendleton Fire Department	Self	
City of Carlsbad Fire Department	Self	*
City of Del Mar Fire Department	Self	*
City of Encinitas Fire Department	North County JPA	*
City of Escondido/Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District	Self	*
City of Oceanside Fire Department	Self	#
City of San Marcos Fire Dept. /San Marcos Fire Protection District	North County JPA	*
City of Solana Beach Fire Department	North County JPA	*
City of Vista Fire Department/Vista Fire Protection District	North County JPA	*
Deer Springs Fire Protection District (CDF)	CDF	#
Elfin Forest Volunteer Fire Department (County Service Area 107)	North County JPA	*
North County Fire Protection District	Self	#
San Onofre Fire Department (Private)	Self	

NOTE: Zones #1 and #2 have been combined and, as a result, there is no Zone #2.

Zone #3 "Metropolitan Zone"	Dispatched By	
City of San Diego Fire Department **(800 MHz with some VHF Mutual Aid Capability)**	Self	*
City of Poway Fire Department	San Diego Fire	*
Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar	Self	
Federal Fire Department	Self	

ZONE #4 "HEARTLAND ZONE"	Dispatched By	
Heartland Fire Dispatch (JPA)	Self	

Heartland is on an 800 MHz System but has VHF Mutual Aid Frequencies in at least some units on scene.

Alpine Fire Protection District	Heartland Fire JPA	*
City of El Cajon Fire Department	Heartland Fire JPA	*
City of La Mesa Fire Department	Heartland Fire JPA	*
City of Lemon Grove Fire Department (SMCFPD)	Heartland Fire JPA	*
City of Santee Fire Department	Heartland Fire JPA	*
East County Fire Protection District	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Lakeside Fire Protection District	Heartland Fire JPA	*
San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District	Heartland Fire JPA	*
ZONE #5 "SOUTH BAY"	**Dispatched By**	
City of Chula Vista Fire Department	Chula Vista Fire/PD	*
Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District	Chula Vista Fire	*
City of Coronado Fire Department	Coronado Fire/PD	*
City of Imperial Beach Fire Department	Chula Vista Fire	*
Lower Sweetwater Fire Protection District (NCFD)	Heartland Fire JPA	*
National City Fire Department	Heartland Fire JPA	*
ZONE #6	**Dispatched By**	
California Department of Forestry	HQ CDF	#
Barona Indian Reservation	CDF	#
Campo Indian Reservation Fire Department	CDF	#
Mesa Grande Indian Reservation Fire Department	CDF	#
North County Reservation Fire District	CDF	#
Pala Indian Reservation Fire Department	CDF	#
Ramona Municipal Water District (CDF)	CDF	#

Sycuan Reservation Fire Department	CDF	#
United States Forest Service (USFS)	Self	#
Valley Center Fire Protection District (CDF)	CDF	#
ZONE #7 "RURAL"	**Dispatched By**	
Rural Fire Protection District (Moving to Zone 8 July 1, 2000, Heartland Fire JPA)	CDF	#
ZONE #8 "INLAND"	**Dispatched By**	
Borrego Springs Fire Protection District	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Boulevard Volunteer Fire Department (County Service Area 111)	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Campo Volunteer Fire Department (County Service Area 112)	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Intermountain Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Julian-Cuyamaca Fire Protection District	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Mt. Laguna Volunteer Fire Department (County Service Area 109)	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Ocotillo Wells Volunteer Fire Department	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Palomar Mountain Volunteer Fire Dept (County Service Area 110)	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Pine Valley Fire Protection District	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Ranchita Volunteer Fire Department	Heartland Fire JPA	*
San Pasqual Volunteer Fire Dept. (County Service Area 113)	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Shelter Valley Volunteer Fire Department	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Sunshine Summit Volunteer Fire Department	Heartland Fire JPA	*
Warners Springs Ranch Volunteer Fire Department	Heartland Fire JPA	*

NOTE: Federal installations may be included in any of the above zones.

4. **Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Communications System**

The EMS Radio System is part of the 800 MHz Regional Communications System. All ambulances and hospitals are using 800 MHz radios for communications. The Base hospitals are contacted by incoming EMTs and Paramedics directly.

There are currently eight Base Hospitals in the County. These Base Hospitals are:

Tri-City Medical Center
Sharp Grossmont Hospital
Scripp's Mercy Hospital and Medical Center
Palomar Medical Center
Scripps Memorial Hospital - La Jolla
Sharp Memorial Hospital
U.C.S.D. Medical Center
Scripps Hospital of Chula Vista

In the event of a disaster, the Facilitating Base Hospital for the affected area is responsible for gathering patient bed availability information from the satellite receiving hospitals.

5. **Amateur Radio**

There are two active Amateur Radio groups in San Diego County. Both of these groups are amateur in name only. They are experienced, volunteer radio communicators who devote many hours to improving the communications capabilities of all of our emergency services.

a. RACES - Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

RACES is supported by the Office of Disaster Preparedness and the Sheriff's Department. They have developed, outfitted and maintained RACES 1 which is one of the two vehicles which make up ECHO 3. They provide communications to Fire Departments, Law Enforcement Agencies and other Public Safety agencies as requested when other normal communications systems need to be augmented or replaced. They also have established radio stations in each city to provide communications between that city and the Operational Area EOC.

RACES has the ability to obtain a great deal of information for local government even when other communications systems are unavailable. Their ability to communicate over a long distance is vital in the absence of normal communications links.

They are dispatched by the Sheriff's Communications Center.

b. ARES - Amateur Radio Emergency Service

ARES is a part of the Amateur Radio Relay League and volunteers it's services primarily to agencies involved in health and welfare. They work closely with County EMS, the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and they provide emergency communications to all of the area hospitals.

They can be requested through RACES or the Office of Disaster Preparedness.

B. Operational Area Alert and Warning

Emergency information, advice, and action instructions are given to the public by various media. The Emergency Alert System (EAS), the Lifesaving Information for Emergencies (LIFE) radio system, and mobile loudspeakers are the primary media. Other available media are bulletins, handbills, and the press.

1. Emergency Alert System (EAS)

a. General

The State of California has been divided into "Operational Areas" for the purpose of disseminating emergency information. (Refer to the County's EAS Operational Area Plan.) The San Diego EAS operational area encompasses the entire County. Two radio stations, KOGO (600 AM) the LP-1 and KPOP (1360 AM) the LP-2 have emergency generators and have volunteered to be the local primary stations for the San Diego County Operational Area. Other radio and television stations continue to operate as conditions permit.

All radio and television stations in San Diego County along with all cable TV providers will be broadcasting emergency public information in the event of an activation of the EAS. The system is designed so that all of the radio, TV and cable stations/systems monitor the LP-1 and LP-2 stations and forward the information to their listeners and viewers.

b. Users

Most of the EAS broadcasts will originate at the National Weather Service facility in Rancho Bernardo. The Office of Disaster Preparedness is also authorized to activate the EAS. Any jurisdiction in the San Diego County Operational Area can contact the Office of Disaster Preparedness to activate the system in the event of the need to notify it's citizen of the need to evacuate or to provide them with emergency information.

2. Lifesaving Information for Emergencies (LIFE)

a. General

The Office of Disaster Preparedness (ODP) has developed the LIFE system for the purpose of disseminating emergency information and warnings in times of emergency. This is a very simple and very fast system which simultaneously alerts radio and television stations, School Districts, Hospitals, Fire Departments, Law Enforcement Agencies and Jurisdiction administrators to any kind of an emergency.

b. System Operation

The LIFE system uses the County radio facilities at the County Operations Center. The LIFE messages of public information can be received at participating broadcast stations and public/private facilities on special monitor receivers.

c. System Access

The LIFE system is available to the jurisdiction's officials (Mayor, City Manager, etc.) and can be accessed via ODP. If telephone service is not available to the jurisdiction, programming requests should be passed over the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) radio system to the Operational Area EOC.

C. Federal and State Alert and Warning

The warning system is the means for relaying to the public, notice from the Federal, State or local government of impending or actual disaster or attack. Appropriate responses and the most effective use of warning information may be limited by the amount of time available.

1. Actions

Warning actions are characterized by requiring high priority for a short period of time, the use of mass media systems for passing warning to the public, the small number of workers necessary to operate the system, the demand for fast activation of the system on short notice, and the need to maintain readiness to repeat all actions in the event of successive alerts or attacks.

The National Warning System **(NAWAS)** sends out warning information, which is received at the Sheriff's Communication Center and relayed to the Office of Disaster Preparedness. Members from local governments, schools, the news media, and industry are then notified by means of the Lifesaving Information for Emergencies **(LIFE)** System. The public is then warned by means of the Emergency Alert System **(EAS)** and any other means, including mobile loudspeakers.

Alternate means of warning are via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (**CLETS**), public safety radio systems, and the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (**RACES**) network.

Notice of warning is also broadcast from the various county and city communications centers to special facilities (schools, hospitals, fire stations, utility stations, etc.). Key workers of emergency organizations may be alerted by telephone or radio. The EAS and the LIFE Systems are expected to provide coverage for a large part of the population.

2. Types of Attack Warning

   a. Attack Warning

      A warning that an actual attack against this country has been detected.

   b. Fallout Warning

      A warning of radiation hazards resulting from a nuclear cause.

3. Warning Information

   Authorized EAS stations will broadcast warning information as requested under the EAS Operational Area Agreement.

4. Warning Signal - War Emergency

   Emergency Services authorities will route war emergency warnings via designated EAS program entry points to the media.

5. Warning Signal - Peacetime Emergencies

   Warning of an extraordinary peacetime emergency may be received by local government over the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), public safety radio systems, NAWAS, the LIFE System, and/or other means. The attention or alert signal is not used in this County.

D. Other Communications Capabilities

1. OASIS

   OASIS is an acronym for Operational Area Satellite Information System. It is a State of California owned satellite system which has been set up at the Operational Area EOC, and which provides the EOC with several outgoing phone lines for voice and data.

2. Cellular Telephones

Most, if not all agencies have cellular phone capabilities. All agencies should have cellular phone numbers for all of their staff who have cellular phones, and the cellular phone numbers for their closest jurisdiction.

3. PCS Phones

These phones are similar to cellular phones, and are most useful in the urban areas of the county. As the coverage area increases, these digital phones will be of more value to emergency organizations in the outlying areas of the county.

E. EOC Communications Systems

The communications systems installed in or controlled from the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) support the field activities of the emergency organization. Other communications systems provide links to nearby jurisdictions and to higher levels of the statewide emergency organization. The communications systems in the EOC include the radio systems licensed to the County. Such radio systems are augmented, in an emergency, by radio signals licensed to other governmental agencies, to private industry, and to individuals. During a State of War emergency, privately-owned radio systems, equipment, and facilities, subject to approval of the licensee, will generally be used to support field activities of the emergency services not already linked directly to the EOC.

The communications section is the technical support section in the EOC which provides communications for the management of emergency operations. Messages sent outside the EOC are handled by operators assigned to the communications section. The County communications operation is under command of the Sheriff, who provides operators.

The Sheriff's Department Communications Division, Wireless Services Unit, provides staff to make provisions for additional equipment in addition to maintaining communications equipment. The operations personnel assess their communications requirements and advise the Communications Officer. Procurement of communications resources and services will be managed by the DIS Telecommunications Division, in consultation with and on advice from the resources group.

1. Radio systems subject to County control are used for message transmission according to the following table, subject to such revisions as may be issued by the EOC Communications Officer.

RADIO SYSTEM	EMERGENCY SERVICE
Sheriff	Law Enforcement, Traffic Control, Evacuation
Fire	Fire, Rescue
Road and Highway Maintenance	Public Works
Local Government	Medical and Health, Mass Care, Public Works, Medical Examiner, Resources Management
EOC to EOC Disaster Network	Countywide Emergency Management, Medical and Health, Public Information, Mass Care, Medical Examiner
EAS	Emergency Public Information and Warning
LIFE Broadcast System	Emergency Public Information and Warning
RACES	All Emergency Services

2. Communications Systems in the EOC (Building 19, County Operations Center)

   a. RCS

   b. Fire Mutual Aid (Red) State Fire (White) plus all County Fire Nets

   c. California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS)

   d. Emergency Medical Services Communications RCS

   e. American Red Cross

   f. State Office of Emergency Services (OES) (direct Satellite link to Sacramento)

   g. National Warning System (NAWAS), providing two-way communications with the Federal government

   h. Emergency Alert System (EAS), the entry point for the County

   i. Lifesaving Information for Emergencies (LIFE)

   j. Amateur Radio Equipment. The EOC has extensive amateur radio equipment to serve as redundant systems to government radios and to provide communication with shelters, mass care centers, and mobile field communications. The group that serves in the EOC is the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES).

k. State Fish and Game Net

l. Landline (Commercial Telephone) and 911

m. Air to Ground Sheriff's Helicopter (ASTREA) and Civil Air Patrol

n. San Onofre Yellow Phone and Teletype

o. ODP EOC to EOC Communications System

Attachment A

FLEET MAPS AND MUTUAL AID TALKGROUPS

EMS TALKGROUPS

ZONE	MODE 1	MODE 2	MODE 3	MODE 4	MODE 5	MODE 6	MODE 7	MODE 8
GVT	STAM	EMS	AREA1	AREA2	AREA3	AREA4	AREA5	AREA6
ALS	TRI	SLJ	PAL	UCSD	MRCY	SHRP	GRSMT	SCV
BLS	TRI	SLJ	PAL	UCSD	MRCY	SHRP	GRSMT	SCV
MT1	POM	FALB	SENC	CPEN	MBAY	VET	THRN	NAVY
HLT	OCSD	ESC	EC	NSD	SOBAY	ROSE	ASKW	ESD
CMA	COCAL	COTC1	COTC2	COTC3	COCT4	ICS1	ICS2	ICS3
TRF	CMD1	TAC1	CMD2	TAC2	CMD3	TAC3	CMD4	TAC4
CNV	FMAR	INSERV	CLMRS	SDMAR	ICALL	ITAC1	ITAC2	ITAC3
ZONE	**MODE 9**	**MODE 10**	**MODE 11**	**MODE 12**	**MODE 13**	**MODE 14**	**MODE 15**	**MODE 16**
GVT	MEDGP	HLTGP						
ALS	AREA1	AREA2	AREA3	AREA4	AREA5	AREA6	M/AIR	
BLS	CHILD	ALVR	ELCTR	PION	MEDG			
MT1	VILV	CABR	KAIS	PARD	CRD	SHCV	SEAST	REW
HLT	FALB	EDGE	EMS	HADM	HLTGP			
CMA	ICS4	ICS5	ICS6	ICS7	EMER1	EMER2	EMER3	EMER4
TRF	CMD5	TAC5	CMD6	TAC6	TAC7	TAC8	TAC9	TAC10
CNV	ITAC4	CAR1	CAR2	CAR3	CAR4	LGRN1		

ZONE	ZONE NAME	DESCRIPTION	See RCS Field Reference guide for talkgroup descriptions
GVT	Local Government	For local County government	
ALS	Advanced Life Support	ALS Base Hospitals	
BLS	Basic Life Support	BLS Hospitals	
MT1	Medical Transportation One	BLS Hospitals	
CMA	County Mutual Aid	Mutual Aid and ICS	
TRF	Transportable Radio Frequency	Stand Alone trunked 800 MHz System	
HLT	HHSA	Excess for BLS hospitals	
CNV	Conventional	Dedicated Frequency	

The Emergency Medical Services Talkgroups are part of the RCS and allow direct communications between the Trauma Center/Facilitating Hospitals, field units and ambulances.

PUBLIC HEALTH TALKGROUPS

ZONE	MODE 1	MODE 2	MODE 3	MODE 4	MODE 5	MODE 6	MODE 7	MODE 8
HLT	OCSD	ESC	EC	NSD	SOBAY	ROSE	ASKW	ESD
CMA	COCAL	COTC1	COTC2	COTC3	COCT4	ICS1	ICS2	ICS3
TRF	CMD1	TAC1	CMD2	TAC2	CMD3	TAC3	CMD4	TAC4
CNV	FMAR	INSERV	CLMRS	SDMAR	ICALL	ITAC1	ITAC2	ITAC3
ZONE	MODE 9	MODE 10	MODE 11	MODE 12	MODE 13	MODE 14	MODE 15	MODE 16
HLT	FALB	EDGE	EMS	HADM	HLTGP			
CMA	ICS4	ICS5	ICS6	ICS7	EMER1	EMER2	EMER3	EMER4
TRF	CMD5	TAC5	CMD6	TAC6	TAC7	TAC8	TAC9	TAC10
CNV	ITAC4	CAR1	CAR2	CAR3	CAR4	LGRN1		

LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID TALKGROUPS

ZONE	MODE 1	MODE 2	MODE 3	MODE 4	MODE 5	MODE 6	MODE 7	MODE 8
LE2	SCMD	STAC1	STAC2	STAC3	STAC4	ECMD	ETAC1	ETAC2
CMA	COCL	COTC1	COTC2	COTC3	COTC4	ICS1	ICS2	ICS3
TRF	CMD1	TAC1	CMD2	TAC2	CMD3	TAC3	CMD4	TAC4
CNV	FMAR	ISERV	CLMRS	SDMAR	ICALL	ITAC1	ITAC2	ITAC3
ZONE	MODE 9	MODE 10	MODE 11	MODE 12	MODE 13	MODE 14	MODE 15	MODE 16
LE2	ETAC3	ETAC4	NCMD	NTAC1	NTAC2	NTAC3	NTAC4	SDCMD
CMA	ICS4	ICS5	ICS6	ICS7	EMR1	EMR2	EMR3	EMR4
TRF	CMD5	TAC5	CMD6	TAC6	TAC7	TAC8	TAC9	TAC10
CNV	ITAC4	CAR1	CAR2	CAR3	CAR4	LGRN1	SDSU3	SDSU1

FIRE MUTUAL AID TALKGROUPS

ZONE	MODE 1	MODE 2	MODE 3	MODE 4	MODE 5	MODE 6	MODE 7	MODE 8
NMA	1A NCMD1	1B NTAC1	1C NTAC2	1D NCMD2	1E NTAC3	1F NTAC4	IG NCMD3	1H NTAC5
SMA	2A SCMD1	2B STAC1	2C STAC2	2D SCMD2	2E STAC3	2F STAC4	2G SCMD3	2H STAC5
EMA	3A ECMD1	3B ETAC1	3C ETAC2	3D ECMD2	3E ETAC3	3F ETAC4	3G ECMD3	3H ETAC5
CMA	4A COCALL	4B COTAC1	4C COTAC2	4D COTAC3	4E COTAC4	4F ICS1	4G ICS2	4H ICS3
TRF	5A CMD1	5B TAC1	5C CMD2	5D TAC2	5E CMD3	5F TAC3	5G CMD4	5H TAC4
ALS	6A TRICIT	6B SLJ	6C PLMR	6D UCSD	6E MERCY	6F SHRP	6G GRSMT	6H SC CHV
SD1	7A DISP	7D TAC1	7E TAC2	7F CMD1	7G TAC3	7H TAC4	7I TAC5	7J CMD4
SD2	8A TAC11	8B CMD6	8C TAC12	8D TAC13	8E TAC14	8F CMD2	8G TAC15	8H TAC16
BLS	9A TRI	9B SLJ	9C PAL	9D UCSD	9E MRCY	9F SHRP	9G GRSM	9H SCV
*FXP	*FXP1*	*FXP2*	*FXP3*	*FXP4*	*FXP5*	*FXP6*	*FXP7*	*FXP8*
CNV	FIREMAR	INTRSRV	CLEMARS	SDMARS	ICALL	ITAC1	ITAC2	ITAC3
ZONE	MODE 9	MODE 10	MODE 11	MODE 12	MODE 13	MODE 14	MODE 15	MODE 16
NMA	1I NTAC6	1J NCMD4	1K NTAC7	1L NTAC8	1M NCMD5	1N NTAC9	1O NTAC10	1P NTAC11
SMA	2I STAC6	2J SCMD4	2K STAC7	2L STAC8	2M SCMD5	2N STAC9	2O STAC10	2P STAC11
EMA	3I ETAC 6	3J ECMD4	3K ETAC7	3L ETAC8	3M ECMD5	3N ETAC9	3O ETAC10	3P ETAC11
CMA	4I ICS4	4J ICS5	4K ICS6	4L ICS7	4M EMER1	4N EMER2	4O EMER3	4P EMER4
TRF	5I CMD5	5J TAC5	5K CMD6	5L TAC6	5M TAC7	5N TAC8	5O TAC9	5P TAC10
ALS								6P M/AIR
SD1	7K TAC6	7L TAC7	7M TAC8	7N CMD5	7O TAC9	7P TAC10		
SD2	8I TAC17	8J CMD3	8K TAC18	8L TAC19	8M TAC20	8N SDMA1	8O SDMA2	8P SDMA3
BLS	9I CHLD	9J ALVR	9K ELCTR	9L PION	9M MEDG			
*FXP	*FXP9*	*FXP10*	*FXP11*	*FXP12*	*FXP13*	*FXP14*	*FXP15*	*FXP16*
CNV	ITAC4	CAR 1	CAR 2	CAR 3	CAR 4	LT GRN 1		

* FXP ZONE IS FOR FUTURE EXPANSION

All radios on the Regional Communications System share several common talkgroups for mutual aid purposes. The CMA, TRF, and CNV zones are common to all radios. See the RCS Field Reference Guide for more information on the use of the talkgroups on these zones.

These fleet maps are correct as of March 2000, but with the addition of new agencies to the Regional Communications System, they will have to be modified. As needs change, the fleet maps will also change.